

Name _____

PSYCH I

-Modern analysis of intelligence using BBC's *Battle of the Brains*

-Is it **nature** or **nurture**?

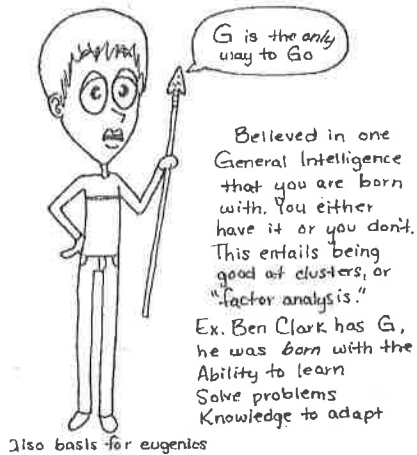
Which theory do you agree with most and why? (respond at bottom of page)

Nature

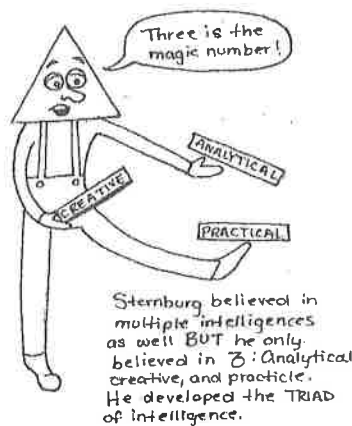
nature and nurture

nurture

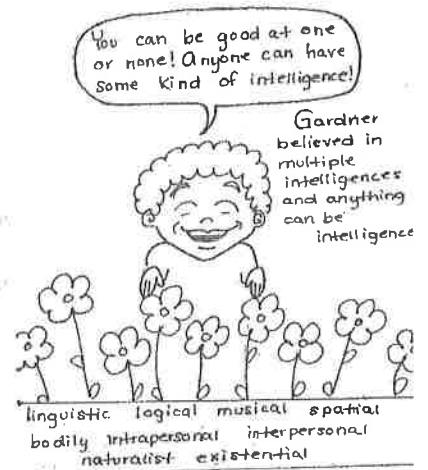
Charles Spearman



Robert Sternberg



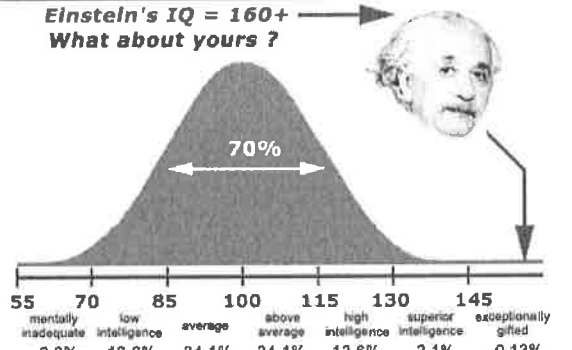
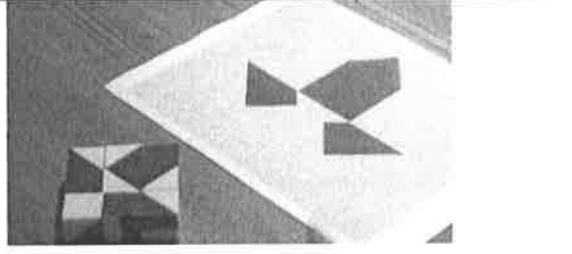
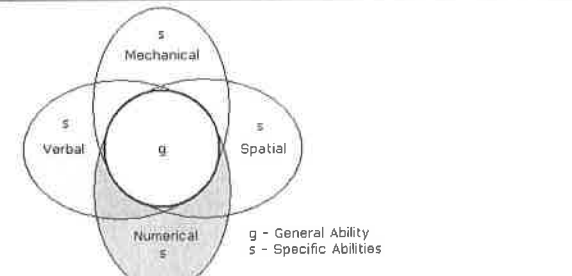

Howard Gardner



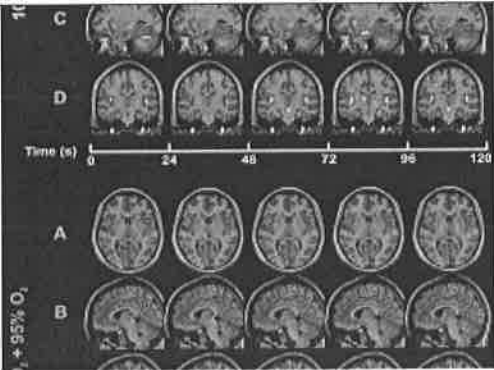



Your opinion:

*After you write a response, review. Find at least one person and randomly ask them to explain one of the above people/theories. Each person takes a turn then go back to seat.

There will be psychologists featured on this program. You will meet and/or hear theories from **Spearman, Gardner, Sternberg, Robert Plomin, Mayer**. Do your best to answer each question on the right column. The images to the left are to help you keep up with film and visualize.

	<p>1. The "IQ" test measures (g) or general all-purpose thinking skill. This relates to (circle one)</p> <p>a) Charles Spearman; b) Howard Gardner</p> <p>Included in this test is abstract reasoning, verbal, math, spatial, speed of thought.</p>
	<p>2. In the IQ test, spatial ability is measured by reproducing a _____ with a set of blocks.</p>
	<p>3. True or False (circle one): When people have (g) or <u>one</u> general-all-purpose thinking skill, they will perform well on all areas of the IQ test (verbal, spatial, numerical, mechanical).</p>
 <p>Cork in a bottle test</p>	<p>4. According to Robert Sternberg's triarchic theory, which would the bottle-test (problem solving – not book knowledge) best fit? (circle one or two)</p> <p>a) Creativity b) Analytical c) Practical</p>

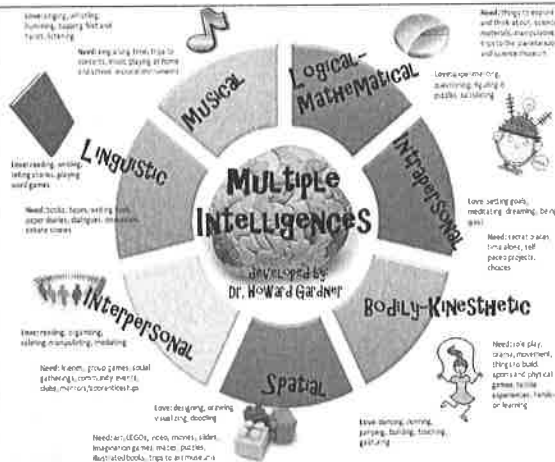
	Robert "Bob" Sternberg	<p>5. "Bob" Sternberg says "creativity" is NOT just for artists. The "alternative uses" sock-test helps people overcome _____. (circle one)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) divergent thinkingb) functional fixednessc) original ideas
	Robert Plomin (Kings College, London)—believes intelligence is GENETIC! Or that at least ½ of what makes one person more intelligent than another must be due to genes (heritability).	<p>6. If Plomin argues that intelligence is mostly genetic, does he side with (circle one)</p> <p>NATURE or NURTURE</p>
		<p>7. At the "Mind Institute" in Albuquerque, NM, Nathan's brain was scanned in an MRI machine (most detailed image). What conclusions were made about a brain like Nathan's who has a high IQ?</p>
	Jack or "John" Mayer, University of New Hampshire	<p>8. True or False (write T or F): High "emotional-IQ" or "E-IQ" people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Avoid unhealthy relationships• Less likely to fight/argue• Attached to objects/people that represent their connections and relationships• Not surprised by people since they understand social situations



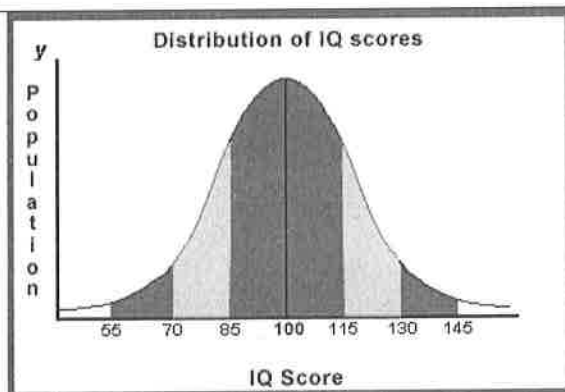
Dr./Professor
"Howard" Gardner,
Harvard University

9. True or False (circle one): Professor Gardner opposes the idea of one intelligence or (g). He believes there are at least 8 separate intelligences. In other words, he pluralizes intelligence.

10. Of Gardner's eight/nine intelligences, **bodily-kinesthetic** is one of the MOST criticized. Do you think it is intelligent to be athletic? Why or why not?



11. What is Gardner's opinion of those who are gifted at bodily-kinesthetic intelligence?



12. What were the results of the elderly people being retested on their IQ?

SPEARman- we are **BORN** with ONE intelligence; aka "g" or general intelligence, which includes math, verbal, speed, spatial

SternBERG- Triarchic theory -

ANALYTIC (g) + PRACTICAL (street smarts) + CREATIVE (original)

Howard GARDNer - 8-9 different intelligences that can be "NURTURED" and or changed from **environmental**/academic environment

Reevaluate your opinion from the beginning of class: Which theory do you most agree with and why? Do you lean toward nature or nurture or both?
